NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, YERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is positioned to deliver the country of the proper of the personal particles objects for \$16, or twenty copes for \$36. GREELEY & MCELRATH Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Our latest account from Raleigh, dated yester-day afternoon, informs us that all the returns for the State Senate are received, and that the Whigs have a majority of two members in that branch of the Legislature. The returns for the House of Representatives not being all in, it was not kt. wa which party had the majority in that House. Nor was the result for Governor known. [Nat. Intelligencer.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Manly, the Whig Governor, is elected without doubt. The House of Delegates is a tie. The Wings will have a majority of 2 in the Senate.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON. Oregon Organized

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 14. The First Session of the Thirtieth Congress ter

that require all bills for the signature of the Presi-

being north of 36° 40°, was above the line of the Missouri Compromise. This was his concession to the fanatical Slave interest.

Gen. SHIELDS was confirmed soon after in Execular conditions.

Gen. SHILLDS was confirmed soon after in Exec-utive Session, without opposition. Nothing else of moment transpired in Secret Session. Probably Gen. SHELDS, content with Oregon, will relinquish the Republic of Sierra Madre. Some other adventurous and uneasy spirit may be found,

ters and Representatives, left the city at half-past 12; many, however, remain behind-some to

Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, Member of the trict of Georgia, has been nominated by the Whigs

sy, arrived this afternoon from Charleston, whence she salled at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. We are in-debted to our triends of the Charleston News, Mercury and Courier, for copies of their papers.

The National Intelligencer contains a correspondence between a large number (over 100) of mem-WINVIELD Scorr inviting the latter to a public dinner,

ran of the South to set aside that law, and go armed into the territory, ready to defend themselves and their property. You may call this Nullification or whatever alse you please, but this is what I should do." "Gentlemen propose to admit laish, Scotch, Germans, Dutch, all the repress forcilation of Ethops, littley choose te go and settle in those territories. But a GENTLEMAN from the South and HIS NEGROES are to be excluded."

of our fellow-countrymen, and all others who sympa-things with that afflicted and cruelly persecuted country ir her present struggle for Legislative Independence, to be held in the Bonsecours Market Hall, on Monday, the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock, P.M."

The Pilot in its leading article warmly approves

the Call, saying:

"We anticipate a grand rally of the friends of Irish Nationality on the ceasion. It is but right that in the present momentous crisis in her eventful history we should have a meeting to express our sympathy with Ireland sand her struggling som—struggling against a most intolerable and accursed system of misrule. We hope then that every Irishman, and every friend of Ireland, will make a point of being present on Monday evening and that the demonstration will be one in every way worthy of the great object."

The Toronto Examiner of the 9th more causages.

may bing intelligence that Rebellion has commenced or Revolution been schieved. It will be looked forward to with intense interest."

Richard Penn Smith not Dead.

The reports of the suicide of RICHARD PENN Stirm which have reached your city are untrue. He sa noble mind, overthrown and destroyed by intemperance, and I believe he committed some violence toward a member of his family, when maddened by the curse, which the mill—the second serpent—emblem of death and despair, has brought upon our race. Smith, at one time, was a graceful writer, a true wit, and a fine fellow; his course has wrung many a sigh from his friends, but it seems impossible to arouse him to a sense of his debasement.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

STATE OF EUROPE-GENERAL CONFUSION.

VOL. VIII. NO. 110.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

tration—The Constitution—The Jesuits— Law in the Clubs—M. Thiers and M. Prondhon—Intervention in Italy—Things in Paris-Progress of the Distress among the People.

Meserz. Greeley & McElrath: PARIS, July 27, 1842. Whoever visits Paris should not fail to climb he Hights of Montmartre, just without the bareration of such suspension, was lost by the fol- world. What a career, what a history is that of

this great city!

And if the history of Paris is gloomy, how much more so her present condition. From the hill-top you can see the dark and filthy quarters of the poor, and the narrow streets, whose walls still bear the traces of the battles of June. In those unarters to condition, the poor, and the narrow streets, whose walls still bear the traces of the battles of June. In those unarters to provide the hundreds of thousands of men, are crowded the hundreds of thousands of men. panied by a Mossage nominating Gen. SHILLDS
Governor of the Territory. The President could
not sign the bill, however, without giving his
reasons for doing so. He signed it because Oregon, ed into a repose worse than this excitement; go House of Representatives from the VIIIth Dis- and mediocrity at the head of the so called Gov not only from the hights of Montmartre, but from Europe, across the ocean, in America, where even in the loudest noise of the Presidential canvass subjects to be specified before hand, such as the liberty of instruction, or free trade; another portion wished to give the Government the authority to close any Clab summarily without any other condition than that of stating its reasons afterward to the Assembly. But none of these propositions had been adopted by the Committee; they had in the main retained the bill proposed by the Government, though one or two changes which appeared essential they had introduced. Among other things they had thought it essential that wo-

ed when the first shout of the revolution reached our shores. Then we believed everything and hoped everything, and were sanguine enough to expect that all would be accomplished in smiles and sunshine, or at least without the presence of Mr. Butler, Senator from South Carolina, in his such clouds as have already broken or as still lower place on August 10, 1848, is reported to have above the horizon. But so it was not to be .time and causes more suffering than we supposed it could. But that is no reason for despairing-all these battles and others perhaps more severe are individuals: but these are not deathly agonies; they are but the throes of humanity. The epoch is great, significant, Providential, in proportion to the keenness of its sufferings. Out of it will grow, though not immediately, a new political and then a new social world. Old things are passing away and all things are being made anew. There is no oc-Intreal Pilot of Saturday contained the follow- casion for fear or for hopelessness. At such times as this the world certainly does not go by chance, but a wise Providence presides over its movements

In France, politically, all is tranquil, and the a Police officer to be present and to have a special place; all relations between Clubs, associations of them, and common petitions from them forbidden, as well as all public proclamations; persons armed not allowed; private meetings of citizens permitted by special permission of the Police; this permission may be revoked at any time; persons concerned in such meetings without permission may be fined from 25 to 500 francs, and their officers manished by imprisonment from five days to firmly, both within the Chamber and without, as far at least as one may judge from public indications. These, however, are deceptive; the Clubs are not opened, the opposition journals are still suppressed, and it will not be till the removal of the restraints of martial law from Paris that the real strength of the Administration can be tested. This will still be delayed for some time, notwithstanding the positive assertions of many of the papers. The law respecting the Clubs, which is now before the Assembly, of whose debates upon it I shall speak below, must first be settled, as

mations, delegations, and public proces-M. Senard succeeded, and the article was was on a subsequent article, which prescribes the conditions on which private meetings of citizens may be held, such as previous permission of the

not accustomed to freedom, and incline, according-ly, to carry it to excess. There is also in them a passion for intrigue, which is much more active than the same passion with us, and is not used to find a channel through the ballot boxes, until it has earned to work itself off in that way, it must be

article in the law, namely, "the Clubs are forbid den;" another portion had been in favor of per mitting them only for the discussion of particular subjects to be specified before hand, such as the

mind. No one he believed, who recollected the outrages which in the first revolution grew out of the participation of women in the Clubs then existing, but would agree that this was a useful restriction. Beside, woman was not intended for public life; her sphere was the family and the household, and to that she should be restricted.

cers punished by imprisonment from five days to six months. Beside these, there are penaltics for breaking the provisions with regard to the Clubs: such as fines of from 100 to 500 francs, and priva-

such as fines of from 100 to 500 francs, and privation of civil rights for from one to five years. I
give these provisions as an interesting illustration
of the restrictions which are thought necessary
upon free discussion in France.

The first point debated was the exclusion of
women and minors. M. Flocon defended the cause
of the ladies with all his ability. He argued that
they had a right to the instruction on public matters to be derived from the Clubs, and that their
presence would be the best graranty of the main-

bours beforehand, giving the names of the parties, the place, days and hours of the proposed sessions. It forbids any Club from taking any other name than that of the place where it meets; so that there cannot be a Club of the Rights of Man, a Joinville Club, a Napoleon Club, &c.; and prohibits any public building from being used by a Club. The Clubs are to be perfectly pablic; no woman or minor to be a member or be present; the meetings not to be prolonged beyond the usual hours; a Police officer to be present and to have a special place. All relations between Clubs, associations of

session; as it was, the quiet was what any where else would be called a tempest.

The great question of the week in the diplomatic circles has been, Shall France intervene in Italy or not? The Committee of the Assembly on Foreign Affairs have been in daily session, and their discussions have been long and animated. It is understood that the Italian people desire the aid of France, though Charles Albert will only consent to it in the last extremity; indeed, as I know, an agent from Milan, who is now here on a message to the Government, is charged to ask for the intervention under certain circumstances which can hardly fail to occur. The Government and the Committee have been divided on the subject and have not yet settled the point, but the balance today inclines toward non-intervention. Gen. Cavaignae prefers this, though he is not obstinate in his opinion. Gen. Oudinot, the commander of the Army of the Alps, left for his headquarters at Grenoble on Tuesday night, in order to be prepared for any emergency; but the probability of hir marching is diminished. Still, to-morrow or next day may put a new face on the whole affair. In

want this load of misery?

We are watching with intense interest for the news from Ireland? Is the movement of the insurgents to succeed, or will England once more triumph over them? We can only say, God grant them a good deliverance? Perhaps this steamer may carry to you the final result of the struggle.

C. A. D.

Catinet counselors, to interfere with the few pairry clerkships on the bill.

The friends of Taylor, and especially those of Cass, are enjoying more than ordinary rest among us, after the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions. There is little en the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions. There is little en the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions. There is little en the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions. There is little en the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions. There is little en the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions. There is little en the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions. There is little en the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions. There is little en the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions. There is little en the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions. There is little en the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions. There is little en the first blast consequent on the nominations by their respective National Conventions.

C. A. D. Cabinet counselors, to interfere with the few pairs.

passion for intrigue, which is much more active than the same passion with us, and is not used to find a channel through the ballot boxes, until it has learned to work itself off in that way, it must be carefully prevented from plotting Insurrections and Revolutions.

A great number of spectators were attracted to the Assembly yesterday by the fact that M. Thiers was to present from the Committee on Finance a report on the famous plan of M. Froudhon. The report was a long one, well written in the main, and read with all the art of an accomplished actor. In attacking M. Proudhon, the crator attempted to involve all the socialists in the condemnation be poured on the paradoxes of this most ultra of the radicals, but the good sense of the Assembly would not consent to so sweeping a sophism even from M. Thiers. After he had concluded, M. Proudhon took the tribune, not to reply, but to say that the Committee had totally misunderstood and mis stated his scheme, and to demand the opportunity of examining their report at length before the Assembly; Saturday was accordingly fixed for the purpose.

M. Thiers was not done with when the Member of the Montague took his seat. In the course of his report he had expressed himself decidedly in condemnation of the plan of progressive taxation upon inheritances which is now awaiting the action of the Assembly. A member of the Committee had totally insunderstood and mis statice his scheme, and to demand the opportunity of examining their report at length before the Assembly is a farmed to demand the opportunity of examining their report at length before the Assembly was against him self-decidedly in condemnation of the plan of progressive taxation upon inheritances which is now awaiting the action of the Assembly. A member of the Committee to which that subject had been referred, rose to complain of this attempt to prejudge the question. M. Thiers attempted to evade the point, but the Assembly was against him and there were all the symptoms of a row, but Gen. Cavaignae succeeded i

herten mert.

Der neue Peitgeireräfett Durvar ichlägt einen sehr lebensmerthen Meg ein. — in einer beute verössenlichen Vereinmannen erführt er, bas heste Mirrir um Ganstel, Jahussita und
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Free Soil Meeting in Harrisburg.

From the Friends of Ireland in Philadelphia.
Robert Tyler and associates, \$150.
Grand Total 85,791 69.

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1848. EPISCOFAL RESIDENCE, NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1645.
DEAR SIR—The Right Rev. Bishop has requested me
to send you the enclosed check for \$500, being the
amount of his contribution to the funds of the Directory.
He conceives that he can send it on no more propitious
day than that of the Feast of the Assumption—duztlium Christianorum, as she is called by the Church.
I remain with shoers respect, your chedient servant,
Charles O'Conor, Esq. 25 Nassau et N. Y.

A telegraphic dispatch in some of the morning

papers contains the following intelligence, received

CF Daguerrean Stock Depot.—Enward Whits would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his Daguerrean Stock Depot from 175 to 247 Broadway, comer of Murray-s, where he still continues to keep's large and perfect associated all articles used in the Photographic process.

The Daguerrectype Plates manufactured by E. White are now giving universal satisfaction, and are considered by the best operators to be in many particulars the finest in the market.

TO PRINTERM.—JOHN D. McCREARY'S Printing lake can be had in quantities to mile and the contract of the contrac

30,000 WINDOW SHADES—For supplied, by KELTY & RIKER, manufactures size designs in shades and materials for making shades, 151 Chatham-st.

FOR HALE-A School for Young Ladies, on Bru Hights. Terms advantageous, if application he mad mediately, at 31 Pierrepont-st.